

only Hollywood celebrities, but also leaders in American government, and in many other fields. Former Secretary of State Warren Christopher graduated from Hollywood High, as did Judge John Aiso, the first Nisei appointed to the federal bench.

Hollywood High School provides a myriad of services to students interested in the performing arts. In partnership with Paramount Studios, it administers the New Media Academy. Hollywood High also has a winning debate team, award-winning dance and drill teams, and a Performing Arts Magnet Center.

Mr. President, it is clear that Hollywood High has enjoyed a colorful and successful history, and I congratulate the school, staff and students on this special occasion.●

#### THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I wish to reflect on the 75-year history of Camp San Luis Obispo in my home State of California. A celebration of this special anniversary will be held on August 22, 2003. Established in 1928, Camp San Luis Obispo then Camp Merriam has served our state and nation well: as a training site for the California National Guard, as a training and staging base for the U.S. Army during World War II and the Korean War, and now as the home of the Guard's California Military Academy.

Camp San Luis Obispo was established in the years following World War I, when it was recognized that a training site for the Guard was needed. The federal government began using the camp just before World War II. The camp was active throughout the war, and by the end of the war in 1944, it had expanded to 15,433 acres and had the ability to serve more than 20,000 troops. During the Korean War, the Army trained soldiers at the Southwest Signal School that opened in 1951.

In July 1965, the State of California regained control of the camp. With the closure of California military installations during the past ten years, the centrally-located Camp San Luis Obispo has served as a resource for Guard and Reserve units.

During the past 75 years, Camp San Luis Obispo has provided an important service to the California National Guard and to our nation. This historic camp has served as a training site during some of our nation's most difficult national security challenges.

I congratulate Camp San Luis Obispo on this milestone, and commend the California National Guard for their noble service over the years.●

#### MAJOR ANTHONY W. HAMEL

● Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the accomplishment of Major Anthony W. Hamel of the Rhode Island Air National Guard. MAJ Hamel was awarded the Bronze Star

Medal for meritorious achievement while serving as Executive Officer and Director of Staff of the 376th Expeditionary Wing at Manas Air Base in Kyrgyzstan from 6 November 2002 to 6 May 2003 in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Major Hamel was recognized by the United States Air Force for "outstanding leadership . . . essential to the effective prosecution of operation Enduring Freedom and the fight against global terrorism." As Director of Staff, he "acted as a catalyst in virtually every aspect of the wing's day-to-day operations resulting in efficient and seamless coordination among the eight-nation coalition." His leadership as Wing Executive Officer enabled the Wing Commander to focus his time on combat sorties and the successful delivery of weapons on target in Afghanistan. He is cited for "exemplary leadership, personal endeavor, and devotion to duty" which reflects "great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force."

Major Hamel's accomplishments also show great credit to the Rhode Island Air National Guard and the state of Rhode Island. His selfless service to Rhode Island and the nation is an example of all the men and women from my state who volunteer to help keep our nation safe from threats around the world.

I echo the praise of the United States Air Force in recognizing Major Hamel with the award of the Bronze Star Medal. I ask my colleagues to join with me today in thanking Major Hamel on behalf of a grateful nation for his unselfish service to our country.●

#### IN MEMORY OF RICHARD "DIXIE" WALKER

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, late last month South Carolina lost one of our most distinguished citizens, and I rise today to salute Richard "Dixie" Walker.

Dixie was a scholar in East Asian studies. He brought an international studies institute to the University of South Carolina in the 1960s, when such programs were not being offered anywhere in the South. In the 1980s President Reagan asked him to be the Ambassador to South Korea, and he was one of the most successful ever.

To share with my colleagues just how much Dixie meant to all of us back home, I ask that this very eloquent homage to him be printed in the RECORD. It was written by John McAlister, who studied under Dixie at Yale University in the 1950s.

The homage follows:

Ambassador Richard L. Walker has brought inspiration and irony to all who have had the privilege to be his friend, student, or compatriot in the cause of freedom. He inspired us by his eloquent testimony to the universal values of freedom, by his articulation of the human anguish at freedom's lack, by his insistence on the cultural

foundation of freedom, and by his emphasis that freedom depends on our respecting the diversity and dignity of the cultures of humanity. He evoked irony to signal the paradox of life, the necessity for good humor in all things, and the need to see things as they really are rather than how they may appear.

His nickname artfully combined both inspiration and irony. The original "Dixie Walker" was, as those of us old enough to remember that irreverent baseball player, the antithesis of our elegant friend and mentor "Dixie." Perhaps that is why our "Dixie's" nickname seemed so comfortable. It calls attention to the ever present ironies and tragedies of life and how they can be surmounted with humor and humility as well as with virtue, excellence, and compassion. He left us an enduring legacy of good jokes, profound cultural insights, and admonitions to check our self-assuredness by deeper reflection. The nickname "Dixie" made the point without heavy handed fanfare.

Time has happily eroded the identity of the original profane "Dixie Walker" and our "Dixie" has given a distinguished luster of scholarly and ambassadorial dignity to the nickname. Transforming seemingly valueless and unfamiliar things into new and greater worth is his legacy that goes far beyond the burnishing of an old nickname into a mark of honor. The name "Dixie Walker" will forever be inseparable from the dramatic defense and then flourishing of freedom in East Asia over the past six decades. Many brave Americans and courageous Asians of all cultures and social conditions deserve our reverence for their sacrifice and dedication to this still incomplete and perilous cause that at this very hour is threatened by potential nuclear conflict. "Dixie's" legacy in the cause demands to be honored for reasons that may still not be widely understood yet are fundamental to an appreciation of his enduring endowment to freedom, not alone in Asia.

Conspicuous in our memory is "Dixie's" historic ambassadorship to the Republic of Korea, the longest serving in our history, punctuated with tension-filled drama in the aftermath of assassinations, the bloody military suppression of a popular uprising, the Soviet destruction of a Korean commercial airliner with total and tragic loss of life, and student protests advocating democratic reforms to mention only a few. Navigating the treacherous shoals of the Korean spirit was never expected to be the ideal of a morning calm. In the storms, "Dixie" was a firm unflustered pilot whose navigational recommendations helped steersmen set the course to a safer harbor of Korean democracy, to winning the Olympic Games for Seoul, to campuses now filled with free debate, and to a prosperity of today unimagined at the beginning of his ambassadorship.

Conspicuous also to us is "Dixie's" historic leadership in bringing new

vigor and distinction to one of America's oldest universities. Carolina now has global reach thanks in part to graduates of the Institute of International Studies that now bears "Dixie's" name. These graduates now are leaders in their own right in positions of great responsibility in the cause of freedom, endowing their own colleagues, students and friends with the inspiration given to them by "Dixie Walker." Their names may sometimes be awkward for the native Carolina tongue to pronounce or for the Carolina ear to comprehend. But these distinguished foreign leaders will forever be linked in their hearts and spirit to Carolina and to the undying example of their mentor.

Less widely known than his history-making ambassadorship and Carolina leadership is his landmark scholarship on communism in China, the controversy it sparked a half century ago when it first appeared, the fierce criticism he endured, and the rightful vindication he never sought and not even grudgingly received. In the winter of 1956-57, the Yale University Press published "China Under Communism: The First Five Years" one of the first scholarly analyses of China under Chairman Mao. The book was the focus of a front page review in the Sunday New York Times Book Review. Praise came from the informed public and was widespread.

But there were academic critics who lamented the book as an "anti-communist tract." At the heart of the controversy was the assertion in certain scholarly quarters that communism in China was legitimate because it was founded on timeless Chinese cultural traditions. "Dixie's" view was the reverse. He asserted that Maoist authoritarianism would not last precisely because of its attempted destruction of Chinese culture. Twenty years and millions of lives later, "Dixie's" view prevailed because Maoism was what he said it to be. Maoism did not outlive Mao. Chinese culture suffered deterioration from which full recovery will not be quick. Many past and current leaders and their families were jailed, some killed. The pain for China lingers on but cultural renewal is accelerating. A kind of "Dixie Walker" focus on underlying fundamentals of culture is steadily gaining momentum in music, dance, visual arts, motion pictures, science, religion, and in public debate. China is on its way to new levels of cultural achievement as he said it would when freedom began to take hold.

Why should the controversy and unpleasantness of China a half century ago be retold at a time of homage and remembrance? Why not let the past remain in the past? After all, a vaunted tradition among Carolina natives is the warning not to look too deeply into the past lest unwanted things be found. What is to be gained? An understanding of the essence of "Dixie's" life and his insights into the character of

freedom is what awaits our reflection. What has been true for China is true elsewhere. Tyrants don't endure. Freedom prevails when peoples unite in their common humanity while giving respect and dignity to those things that make them different from one another. Power by the few yields to the freedom of the many when unity is based on cultural diversity and dignity.

Brave Americans are once again risking their lives for freedom, our own and that of subject peoples, fighting in far off lands whose cultures defy our popular comprehension and confound our leader's predictions. Our military strength is absolutely indispensable for this fight. Alone, it is insufficient. Once again as so frequently over the past half century, we find how closely our own freedom is linked to languages, cultures, religions, family patterns, and traditions that we do not know and for which there has been limited study. What to do? "Dixie Walker's" living legacy will always be there to remind us that freedom is never to be taken for granted and cannot be assured without our learning about, understanding, respect, and nourishing of the cultures of the human family on which it is founded.

Farewell beloved friend! You will live forever in our hearts and everywhere that freedom is cherished. ●

#### IN MEMORY OF KEMAPHOOM CHANAWONGSE

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I honor the memory of Marine CPL Kemaphoom Chanawongse, of Waterford, CT, who was killed in action earlier this year in Iraq.

Mr. President, those of us who are privileged to live in this great Nation of ours know that its greatness is rooted in its people—people who have come to this country over the years from lands near and far, and have succeeded in making extraordinary contributions to their new home. And there is no greater contribution, no greater sacrifice, than the one made by Kemaphoom Chanawongse.

CPL Chanawongse, who was known as "Ahn," came to this country from Thailand with his mother and stepfather when he was just a young boy. He soon learned to speak English, but also retained his native Thai. He enjoyed architecture and engineering, and was a budding artist.

From the very beginning, Ahn seemed destined to serve his country. His family had a proud tradition of military service—his grandfather and his uncle were both veterans of the Thai Air Force, and his stepfather served in the United States Navy. Even at an early age, Ahn would dress up in his stepfather's uniform, perhaps knowing that someday, he would proudly wear one of his own.

Ahn graduated from Waterford High School in 1999, and joined the Marines shortly afterwards. He served with the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment,

2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade. His fellow soldiers called him "Chuckles" for his outgoing personality and sense of humor.

When it came to serving his country, though, Ahn was all business. He knew that the path he had chosen was a dangerous one, but he also knew that the causes he represented—freedom, democracy, and opportunity—were worth fighting for.

Ahn Chanawongse's American dream was a dream cut short—but his story is an inspiration to us all. And his bravery, heroism, and valor will not be forgotten.

On behalf of the United States Senate, the State of Connecticut, and all of America, I offer my deepest gratitude to Corporal Kemaphoom Chanawongse for his service to the United States of America. My utmost sympathies go out to Ahn's mother, Tan Patchem, his stepfather Paul, his brother Kemapawse, and to all of his friends and family. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO HALINA GRABOWSKI

● Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and remember the life of an extraordinary woman—a woman who experienced events that exist to most of us merely as stories in our history textbooks. I am proud to call this woman a fellow Ohioan—one who, as a teenager, fought in the Warsaw Uprising against the invading Germans.

This woman, Halina Grabowski, lived her life with a rare courage and loyalty, and her level of service to humanity is something to which we all should aspire. Halina recently passed away in Cleveland at the age of 75. I would like to share her amazing story with my colleagues in the Senate.

Halina was born in 1928 to a homebuilder and his wife in Warsaw, Poland. She grew up as one of 12 children living comfortably in the city. However, the outbreak of World War II changed forever the kind of life she and her family knew.

The German army swept through Poland in September 1939. As we know all too well, the atrocities the Nazis inflicted on the Polish people were truly horrific. Halina and her family were unable to escape the occupiers. Her house was burned to the ground and her brother died in her arms following a brutal beating by German soldiers. Halina's mother was killed when German planes bombed the church in which she was seeking refuge. At this point, most of us would give up—but not Halina. In the midst of this devastation, she decided to join the resistance movement in Warsaw.

The Warsaw Uprising erupted out of the city's ghettos on August 1, 1944. After the Jews resisted early efforts to quell the rebellion, masses of German reinforcements entered the city with an order to kill all of its inhabitants. Despite the threat, Halina joined the Armia Krajowa, or Home Army.

Even though the Home Army was greatly disadvantaged, they fought